The People's Advocate.

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Courage.

Countless the conflicts raging over all
The earth's broad stage, some brilliant, some unknown,
Where timid millions, stricken helpless, fall,
Or courage, conquering, mounts to glory's throne.
The striven field, where carnage reigns supreme,
Ofttimes beholds a mortal's valor rise
To such stupendous height that e'en the eyes
Of gazing worlds glow with contagious gleam;
Or on the ocean fields, where scarce a beam
Breaks through the blackness of tempestuous night,
It struggles bravely on in hopeless fight
'Gainst fate, and dies with glorious deeds unseen.
But more than valiant are the hearts that dare
The noxious precincts of contagious lair,
Who yielding self, hope, ease and pleasured state,
Through Christian love brave earth's extremest fate.

THE PAINTED FAN.

"You won't forget me, little one?" said Earl Lysle in his softest accents, looking down with earnestness into the sweet flower face, so trustfully uplifted to his own.

"No, I will never forget you," answered the girl.

And the blue eyes grew moist and the red lips trembled. The promise broke down the last remnant of her strength; the next moment she had burst into passionate, bitter weeping.

It seemed as though the branches in the tree above them bent pityingly down upon them, as though the sun lingered a moment in the tenderest sympathy, ere breathing his good-night to the world; as though the robin checked his notes to listen to the sobs which echoed through the silence of the wood and stirred Earl Lysle's heart as it had not been stirred before in many a long year.

He had won the love of many women—won it often for the mere pleasure of winning; sometimes had won and worn it until it wearied him, but always believing that had the condition been reversed the woman would have done even as he did. In this case he knew differently. When he first met Lena Manning she had been a child. It had been his hand which had guided her wavering steps across the boundary line from childhood to womanhood; he who had awakened her child heart from its slumber. For what? For this? It had been in his life a summer idyl, a passing folly; in hers, the one spot from which henceforth all things must date. He was a man of the world; she a child of nature, whose world henceforth was bounded by the horizon of his presence.

"Hush, Lena, hush," he entreated, passing his arms about the slender waist. "Do you really care for me like this?"

A passing pride stirred at this question.

"Do you care for me so little that you cannot understand it?" she answered.

"Nay! I love you very dearly—so dearly, Lena, that might I carve out my own desires, and forget my duties, I would never go back to the great city and the life which has grown wearisome. As it is, I must go; but, Lena, if I may, dear—if I can so shape my destiny—some day I will leave it all behind me and come again, this time to pluck and wear my sweet woodland rose next my heart forever."

Pretty words were very natural to Earl Lysle, yet even as he spoke these he knew that ere another year had run its course he was destined to lead to the altar his heiress cousin, a tall, haughty brunette, whose letter of recall now lay in the breast pocket of his coat.

"But—but if things should go amiss—not as you fancy?"

There was absolute terror in the girl's tones, terror so great that to the man it seemed cruelty not to quiet it, and, besides, his heart was stirring within him to nobler, better purpose.

Perchance he might avow to his betrothed the truth that, instead of a marriage of convenience, he sought a marriage of love, and ask her to free him from chains which already began to gall ere they were fully forged.

So he only drew closer to him the girl's slender figure, until the blonde head lay on his shoulder, as he stooped and pressed his lips to its golden crown.

"Have no fear, little one. I will come back with the first snow."

"You promise, Earl?"

"I promise."

* * * * *

Lena had always loved the summer more than winter. The leafy trees, the woods, the flowers, the blue sky—all had been to her as welcome friends, to be greeted rapturously, to be parted with almost tearfully; but this year she could scarcely wait for the turning of the foliage or the southern flight of the birds.

She smiled from her window as she looked out one bright morning upon the first frost. She laughed when people said that it would be an early winter.

All her painting—for she possessed great talent with her brush—depicted winter scenes—snow and ice.

But just at the Thanksgiving season her father, a sturdy farmer, was borne senseless one day to his home and died before he recovered consciousness.

It was her first real grief. She had lost her mother when an infant. It seemed to her that she could not have had strength enough to live through it, [illegible] as they lowered the coffin into the grave. A few [illegible] she welcomed them as heaven-sent messengers of hope.

When she came back to the quiet house, through whose rooms the dear, cheery voice would never more echo, she almost expected to find some one waiting for her; but all was still and desolate.

They were dreary weeks that followed—the more dreary that she found a heavy mortgage lay on the farm, and that when all things were cleared up there would be left to her but a few hundred dollars.

"He will not care," she murmured "It will prove his love for me the more."

The week after the funeral set in the first heavy snow storm, and the papers told how it had spread from one end of the country to the other.

Lena was almost barricaded in her lonely home, but she sat all day with folded hands, looking upon the soft, feathery flakes, watching the drifts grow higher, and knew that all was bringing summer to her heart.

The neighbors came to take her in their sleighs, when the sun peeped out again and all the earth was wrapped in its white mantle. They said that her cheeks were pale and her hands feverish and that she must have more of the clear, bracing air.

But she shook her head and refused to go. Could she leave the house, when at any moment he might come? Besides, she had sent to him a paper with the announcement of her father's death, and this must surely hasten him.

But day succeeded day, until week followed week, and still he neither came nor sent her word. The snow clouds had formed and fallen many times, and each time her heart grew sick with longing.

She loved him so wholly, she trusted him so completely, that she thought only sickness or death could have kept him rom fher.

The hours dragged very slowly. Her little studio was neglected. She sat all day, and every day, beside the window, until one morning she awakened to know that the first robin had returned and the first breath of spring was in the air. He had failed to keep his promise to her.

That same day they told her that the farm must be sold. Many neighbors offered her a home, but she declined them all.

A sudden resolution came to her. She would go to the city where he lived. Her pride forbade her seeking him, if he were not dead, as she often feared; she might one day meet him in the street or at least hear some news of him.

The hope of meeting him, of hearing him, vanished when she found herself in the great metropolis and realized its size and immensity.

She had secured a comfortable home with a good, motherly woman, but her purse was growing scanty and she could not tell how long it might hold out, unless she could find some means of support, when one day, sauntering idly on the street, glancing into a shop window, she saw some fancy articles painted by hand.

Gathering up her courage, she went in and asked if there was a sale for that sort of work, and if she might be allowed to test her skill.

From that hour all dread of want vanished, and now that hands were busy she found less time to brood and think.

"I want a fan painted," the man said to her one day. "You may make an original design, but it must be very beautiful."

Lena's heart had been very sad all day as at evening she unfolded the satin and sat down, brush in hand, to fulfil this latest order.

"It is a gift to an expectant bride," the shopkeeper had said, and the words had recalled all the long waiting, the weary disappointment these words might bring.

And, as she thought, she sketched, and the hours crept on and the evening grew into night and the night into morning; and still she bent over her work, silent, engrossed.

The next day the gentleman who had given the order for the fan sauntered into the store. With an air of pardonable satisfaction the man drew it from the box.

"The young artist had outdone herself, sir," he said. "I never saw a more beautiful piece of work, and the design is entirely her own. I—"

But he checked his sentence.

The gentleman had taken the fan in his hands, and was examining it with startled eyes and face, from which every trace of color had fled.

Could it be that the word Nemesis was painted upon the satin? No, this was all she saw. On one side was a woodland scene, while, seated on a log beneath the leafy branches of an old oak, were two figures, one a man and one a woman. His arm was about her waist. Her lips seemed to move; her whole expression was full of love and trust and his of promise. A little laughing stream rippled at their feet. A bird sang over head.

Where had he seen just such a scene before? He turned the fan on the other side. Summer had vanished. It was winter here. Naught but the fast-falling snow drifting in white heaps upon the earth.

"Who painted this?" he asked in hoarse, changed tones.

The man gave the name and address. How well he had known it! But how came Lena here? and what was this which stirred through every fibre of his being? Could it be that his manhood might yet redeem him?

With [illegible] he walked to the [illegible] Silently and [illegible] came into the drawing-room to greet him, and bent her head that he might touch her forehead with his lips.

"Helen, do you love me?"

She had known him for long years, but never had she heard such earnestness, such real passion, in his tones.

It was as though her very soul hung on her answer. Strange, she had never dreamed his love for her was more than friendship, such as she felt for him.

A tinge of color crept into her cheek.

"I have promised to marry you, Earl. You know that I am fond of you and how highly I respect you. Will not this satisfy you?"

"No. I want all the truth. Is your heart mine—all mine, so that to tear me from it would be to tear it asunder?"

"No, Earl. If it were for your happiness or mine I could give up my lover and still hold my friend and cousin."

He seized her hand and carried it to his lips more fervently than he had done even in the moment of his courtship. Then, taking the fan from his pocket, he unfolded it and told her all the tale of his summer romance.

"I thought that I could forget her," he said, in ending, "and that when the snow fell and I did not return to her she would cease to remember me; but see, Helen. She still remembers, and I still love. I do not know what brings her here. I have heard nothing from her since last summer. But tell me, cousin mine, what must I do? I leave it all to you."

"I said that I would be your friend. Now, I will be hers as well. Go to her, Earl. Tell her all the truth. Then, if she forgives you, make her your wife. If she is alone in the world, as perhaps she may be, bring her to me. She shall be married from my house as my sister. I accept this fan, not as a lover's gift, but a pledge to the truer, more honest bond which henceforth binds us."

Lena was exhausted after her sleepless night, and throwing herself on the lounge in the sitting-room of her kind hostess, she had fallen into a dreamless slumber.

Long Earl Lysle stood and watched her until the magnetism of his glance aroused her. She thought that she was dreaming of the fan, but as he stooped and took her in his arms she knew that it was reality.

She listened silently while he told her all, even his struggle for forgetfulness and his ignorance of his own heart and its demands. She heard that she had sent the paper with the news of her father's death to the wrong address, that he had known nothing of the long, lonely winter to which had succeeded this wonderful, glorious summer time of hope.

Poor child! She had no room for pride in the heart so filled by his image. She forgot that there was sore need for forgiveness.

He loved her now! Of that she felt assured, and, after all, the snow had only lain upon the ground to warm the earth and foster the rich, sweet violets which now bloomed and clustered at her feet, ready for her to stoop and pluck them.

Perhaps some women, in their pride, would have rejected them. She could not, but, stooping, kissed them and then transplanted them to her heart, there to shed sweet fragrance forevermore.

Two Ways of Looking at Things.

Two boys went to hunt grapes. One was happy because they found grapes; the other was unhappy because the grapes had seeds in them.

Two men, being convalescent, were asked how they were. One said, "I am better to-day;" the other said, "I was worse yesterday."

When it rains, one man says, "This will make mud," another, "This will lay the dust."

Two children looked through colored glasses. One says, "The world is blue," and the other said, "It is bright."

Two boys eating their dinner, one said, "I would rather have something other than this;" the other said, "This is better than nothing."

A servant thinks a man's house is principally kitchen; a guest that it is principally parlor.

"I am sorry that I live," says one man. "I am sorry that I must die," says another.

"I am glad," says one, "that it is no worse," "I am sorry," says another, "that it is no better."

One man counts everything that he has a gain. Another counts everything else than he receives a loss.

One man spoils a good repast by thinking of a better repast of another. Another one enjoys a poor repast by contrasting it with none at all.

One man is thankful for his blessings. Another is morose for his misfortunes.

One man thinks he is entitled to a better world, and is dissatisfied because he hasn't got it. Another thinks he is not justly entitled to any, and is satisfied with this.

One man makes up his accounts from his wants. Another from his assets.

The Other Boy.

"Let's see," said a Michigan avenue grocer as a boy came in and asked him if he had any decayed apples to give away to a poor but respectable family; "aren't you the boy who broke one of my alley windows the other day?"

"No, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Sure you aren't the boy?"

"Oh, I know I ain't; I'm the boy who saw the other boy break the window, and got a hunk of gum half as large as your fist if I wouldn't tell on him!"

Gadsden, Ala., boasts of the largest frame hotel building in the South.

One Vaccination Too Many.

Bright and early yesterday morning a middle-aged man, of anxious look and much corporosity, called at the City Hall and went for the Chief of Police with:

"Haf we some shmall-box in Dedroit?"

"I believe we have a sporadic case or two," was the reply.

"Und dozé somepody haf to get waccinated to keep him avay!"

"Every citizen should protect himself."

"How many dimes was I get waccinated to keep dot shmall-box out of mein house and saloon?"

"Oh, I guess once will do."

"Vonce! Great shiminy! no more ash dot! Shust wait a minit!"

He jerked off his coat and pushed up his shirt sleeves and pointed to four spots on his left arm and five on his right; and said:

"Four and five makes nine dimes dot I vhas waccinated in four days!"

"How is that?"

"How ish dot? Dot's vhat I likes myself to know! I vhas shust reading about dat shmall-box de odder day in der Sherman bapers when two men vhalks in mine saloon und says: 'Sharley, dot shmall-box is all ofer down und you must be waccinated or der Gommon Gouncil vhill close you oop? So I vas waccinated for two shillings und zwei class beer."

"Yes?"

"It vhas shust two hours more as a man comes in und say he vhas sent to waccinate me on der odder arm, und I pays him two shillings und class of beer."

"Yes?"

"Before night a man mit spectacles comes in und says he vas sent by der Healthy Poard to see dot I vhas waccinated. I show him two blaces, but he shakes his headt and says: 'Dot waccination am too high oop, und you vhill git der shmall-box in der hands.' Den he makes dot place here, und I gif him twenty-five cents und class beer."

"Yes?"

"Vhell, in der course of four days six more men comes aroundt to waccinate me by order of der Mayor, der Gufernor, der Bresident, der Poard of Public Vorks, and I doan' know vhat else, und efery time I bays two shillings und class beer. Vhen I vhas waccinated nine dimes I pegins to pelieve I vhas a greenhorn, und vhen der tenth man comes aroundt I hit him on der head mit a pottle und vhalks oafer to see you about it. Vhas it all right?"

"I guess the boys were guying you."

"Vhat is dot?"

"Why, you haven't really been vaccinated at all."

"No-o!"

"No, and you'd better be vaccinated again."

"Waccinated again! Waccinated den dimes! Nefer! Pefore I vhas waccinated den dimes I catches der shmall-box und goes to ped mit him all zummer! Dot's some close-pins like I am!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Steel Horse.

Persons who ride or drive above Fifty-ninth street cannot fail to note that within a year there has been a sudden and marked increase in the number of bicycles on the road, and residents on any well-paved road in the same part of the city can testify that "the steel horse," as the bicycle has come to be called in England, is often on the road as early in the morning as horses less tough of fiber. The popularity which bicycling has suddenly reached in New York is as gratifying to many who never bestrode the ever-saddled courser as to the most earnest devotees of the new sport, for anything that will offer the young men of our city a new inducement to spend part of their time at vigorous exercise out of doors is of general benefit to the community. The steel horse has its limitations; not by these, but by its possibilities, it should be judged. It is shapely, swift and safe. It never throws its rider, although the rider sometimes throws the horse. It never stumbles, balks, bucks or kicks; never takes the bit in its teeth and attempts to run away; it has not the vice, so dear to all other horses, of casting a shoe at exactly the wrong time, and it can make its best time and distance without being blown or running the risk of foundering. It can be turned loose anywhere immediately after use. No special stalls nor any disagreeable and expensive retinue of stable-boys are necessary to its safe-keeping, and the owner is never likely to be greeted in the morning with the information that his courser has died during the night. Such an array of special merits should be enough to commend anything to the favorable notice of spirited young men. Even men who are not young could make their days cheerier and gain a promise of additional days in which to be cheery, by making frequent use of the steel horse. —*New York Herald.*

She'd Made a Mistake.

The Pekin *Times* gives the following, which may be of interest to some of our readers: "A young lady of this city, who has a young gentleman friend in Peoria, called him over the telephone, which is located in the office of the young fellow's father. The required 'hello!' came back from over the wire, and the dear creature proceeded to lay herself out in 'taffy,' which she sent to the listening ear in vast quantities. While she was stopping to take breath a gruff voice in the telephone startled her with the following sentence: 'I guess you've made a mistake, my dear girl; I'm Georgie's father.' When she recovered she found herself at home among friends."

The Lime-Kiln Club.

"Let me warn ye," began the old man as Pickles Smith hung up the water-dipper and sat down with a heavy jar, "let me warn ye dat de man who has de mos' inimies am de man who flatters hisself on his bluntness, truthfulness an' common sense. De grandest motto on airth am de one which says: 'Spoke de truf at all times,' but it aint de wisest one to foller. I has foun' dat exaggerashun pleases whar' truf hurts, an' dat flattery amuses whar' truf engenders anger. Spoke de truf of your nayburs an' one of ye will have to move inside of a y'ar. Spoke de truf of yer friends, an' you will be confronted by a legion of inimies. You may know in yer own mind dat dis man am a rogue, dat one a rascal an' de odder one right up an' down wicked, but you musn't talk what ye know. One blunt word will upsot a hull nayburhood. One truful statement will raise up a host of howlin' inimies. De pusson who won't flatter an' cajole am avoided and suspected. De biggest inimies I have in all dis world am people who have had my honest opinyun, an' to whom I have spoken de plain truf. Only one man out of fifty axes yer honest opinyun wid any ideah of 'ceptin' it if it differs from his. Not one in a hundred axes yer advice wid any ideah of follerin' it onless it jibes wid his plans.

"Darfore, I say to you, be blunt only when you have no keer for friendship. Be truful only when you am ready to make inimies. Condemn only when you am all packed up an' ready to become a hermit. Tell a lie about a man an' he will grin ober it. Hit him wid de truf an' he will foller you until he has secured revenge. In walkin' aroun' fur half a day I kin make a score of men friends by prasin' de looks of a hat, de set of a coat, de grace of a step or de fit of a new p'ar of butes. Months and months ago I dropped a word of praise fur a cur dog which was trottin' 'long behind a citizen. De odder day dat same man walked past twenty to gib me a job of whitewashin'. Fact is, though I'm old an' bald-headed an' stoop-shouldered, it does me a heap of good to have some man stop me on de street an' lie to me like blazes in sayin' dat I'm lookin as young as a man of thirty. Wid dese few emblematical remarks, frown off widout written notes or previus preparashun, I will now abscond an' permit de reg'lar order of bizness to be proceeded with."

One of the Czar's Omens.

Of the strange stories connected with the melancholy fate of Alexander II. that have obtained currency since his death, not the least curious is the following narrative, published in the St. Petersburg *Beehive*, and alleged by that journal to be in every particular authentic. One morning about a fortnight before the assassination, while looking out of his bed-room window, the late Czar noticed two or three dead pigeons lying on the edge of the balcony. As the Imperial pigeons, like those of the Piazza di San Marco in Venice, are privileged birds, his Majesty, displeased that they should have been slain within the very precincts of his palace, ordered an inquiry to be made as to how they had come by their death. It was soon discovered that a huge hawk had taken up its quarters in some out-of-the-way nook of the Winter Palace roof, and emerging thence every morning at dawn, it made a regular practice of thinning out the Emperor's flock of pigeons. Imperial commands were issued that this inveterate columbicide should be watched for and shot; but the hawk contrived to evade the vigilance of the domestics charged with its destruction, and continued to kill its two, three or four pigeons daily with absolute impunity. A powerful trap was therefore baited and set for it upon the roof, and early next morning it was seen from below, caught by the leg, and struggling with all its might to get loose. Before the servants could reach the spot to put an end to the fierce bird's agony it had dragged the heavy trap over the edge of the parapet, and fallen with it upon the paving of an inner courtyard, overlooked by the Imperial apartments. When the Emperor was informed that the hawk had met its death in this strange manner, he appeared much disturbed in mind, and observed several times to his attendants that "the whole affair was of evil omen."

Truelsms.

They despise riches that despair of them.

Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind.

School houses are the republican line of fortifications.

Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent.

Temperate anger well becomes the wise.

Prefer truth before the maintaining of an opinion.

Ambition is but the evil shadow of aspiration.

Books—Light-houses erected in the great sea of Time, the precious deposi tories of the thoughts and creation o genius.

Do not ask if a man has been through college; ask if a college has been through him; if he is a walking university.

If there is anything that keeps the mind open to angel visits and repels the ministry of ill, it is human love.

It is wonderful—wonderful and delightful, to think how long a good man's benedictions may be potent, even after his [illegible]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are twenty steam saw mills and gins in Tuscaloosa county, Ala.

Mlle. Bernhardt's profits from her American engagements were close upon $200,000.

The will of the late Perot Lardner, of Philadelphia, devotes $19,000 to local charities.

Peter Cooper must think the New York World's Fair an air-cushion. He sits down on it.

Mrs. Sinclair, the divorced wife of Edwin Forrest, is still living in New York, in excellent health.

The Texas Central Road has laid out a new town about twenty-five miles from Comanche, to be called Leon.

Hon. J. Randolph Tucker is lecturing on "The Past, Present and Future of Virginia" for the benefit of the Yorktown Centennial fund.

Captain Eads has secured the grant for his Tehauntepec ship railway from Mexico. He seems to have done it by means of another Grant.

The board of trustees of the Louisiana State University have under consideration a proposition to admit young ladies as students of the institution.

Some of the girls of a high school at Augusta, Ga., have passed resolutions agreeing to wear Eagle and Phœnix ginghams at their commencement.

Our statesmen ought to pass a law making it unconstitutional for wasps to carry concealed weapons.—*New Orleans Times.* There is a point in this, but we do not advise any one to hunt for it.

"When I was a young man," says the philosopher Billings, "I was always in a hurry to hold the big end of the log and do all the lifting, now I am older, I seize hold of the small end and do all the grunting."

East St. Louis wants to go West, to escape the floods, and—the railroad depots. A town with so many terminal facilities ought to find it easy to get away.

It is proposed to have a lake of water in the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens as a bathing place for the elephants. The antics of elephants in the water are so laughable that the sight would be a great attraction to spectators, and the elephants like nothing better than to wallow in the water for three or four hours in warm weather.

How Italy Deals With Suspicious Persons.

There are two or three little islands off the coast of Italy which are used as places for the compulsory retirement of persons suspected of crime, but against whom, for reasons of intimidation or local prejudice, it would be hopeless to attempt to obtain a conviction before a jury. This banishment takes place on the simple order of the Minister of the Interior, who obtains information on which he acts through the police and the prefects. A German who recently visited one of these islands, Ponza, says he found there about 800 of this curious class of convicts, guarded by infantry and carbineers, and with a cruiser patrolling the surrounding waters to prevent escape. Each prisoner receives, as sustentation money, fifty cents a day from the Government. No work is required of them, and they do nothing all day but wander about the island, or lie basking in the sun on the beach. Their terms of banishment are from three to five years, and when they go back to Italy it is natural that they should be worse than they were at first. A Government commission is at work devising a plan to put these idlers to work, in the hope, partly of making them more respectable, and partly of reducing the expense of keeping them.

The Yorktown Centennial.

The executive committee of the Yorktown Centennial Congressional Committee had a conference with Grand Master Peyton S. Coles and Grand Secretary W. B. Isaacs, during their recent visit to Yorktown, for the purpose of arranging a program for the ceremonies, in which the Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia will take part. It is now generally understood that the government will occupy four days, commencing on October 18th, instead of three days, as heretofore contemplated (commencing on the 19th). The program for the 18th of October, as adopted at the conference, is briefly as follows: 1. Meeting called to order by Senator Johnston, chairman of the committee, at 12 o'clock [illegible]. 2. Prayer. 3. Music. 4. Introduc[illegible] explanatory remarks by Senator Johnston. 5. Music. 6. Address of welcome by Governor Holliday. 7. Music. 8. Laying corner-stone of the monument by the Masons.

They Are Foes Now.

Somebody put pepper in Mr. Grouty's cologne bottle, and when he took a smell at it he got about two spoonfuls up his nose, and the way he sneezed was a circumstance. About the time he had been at it for ten minutes, and was shedding tears copiously, and felt sure that he should loosen his hair at the roots, and perhaps his teeth would [illegible] out, a friend entered. "Is anything the matter?" asked the friend. "N[illegible] chor-ooo-ooo—no!" answered Grouty, and then, when he finally got quiet, he gave the bottle to him and said: "Smell of this." the friend was tearing him pieces, Grouty asked: "[illegible] matter, or are you [illegible]

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SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

General Armstrong has the thanks of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE for an invitation to the Hampton commencement exercises next Thursday.

We have received an invitation to the Class Day Exercises of the Howard University class of '81. As they occur after we go to press the mere mention of the fact is all that now can be chronicled.

We have received a communication from the present pastor of Isreal church in reply to the article of Rev. Fitzhugh which appeared in our issue of last week. The state of our columns prevents its appearance this week. It will give further time for the combatants to cool off.

We await with no little anxiety the discussion on the resolution offerred by Senator Kellogg to ascertain the number and character of the appointments from the Southern States. We also trust Senator Brown's amendment defining whether they are white or colored will be adopted.

Georgia complains that many negroes, who believe in Mother Shipton and other evil prophicies, refuse to work. There are about fifty thousand out of the sixty thousand Sons of Ham in this District who believe in nothing and yet won't work.—*The Republic.*

This is the grossest libel on the colored people of the many that have appeared in that peculiarly edited journal. When advantage of the freedom of the press is thus taken to unbridled license and wholesale defamation a short lease of European methods is not undesirable.

If the author of the above continue to live in a community in which five-eighths of population are idlers there is danger of his becoming an inmate of an insane asylum. Remember the dish served up—five of the six colored people here won't work. It is the old, old story which came from pro slavery men before the war and Bourbons since.

THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE.

No one will watch the developements in the contest now going on between President Garfield on the one hand, the Vice President and the New York Senators on the other with keener interest than the Negro-American.

He will have ample opportunity to find out whether the declared policy of the President, to recognize no wings or elements within the party over and above others has a general and uniform application.

Briefly stated the case is as follows: State Senator Robertson belongs to what is known as the anti-Conkling wing of the Republican Party in that State, Years he has been as conspicuous a leader of that element as he has been thoroughly devoted to the cardinal principles of the party. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, in which he and several others of his state and also of Pennsylvania acted from the first unitedly against the nomination of ex-President Grant, causing the defeat of that movement.

Robertson was a strong Blaine man, the Blaine and Sherman men when they found the nomination of their candidates impossible, united and secured the nomination of Garfield; and Gen. Arthur was named as Vice President in deference to Senator Conkling.

This ticket all elements of the party, especially after the Bull Run of *Maine* supported with such unanimity that a glorious victory was achieved. No one contributed to this more than Gen. Grant and Conkling on the one hand, and Sec Blaine on the other by their speeches, the New York *Tribune* by its rattling fire and among others the Negro by his solid voting in all the debatable Northern States.

Nothing was more natural than for President Garfield to make J. G. Blaine, a leading candidate at Chicago, his Secretary of State and to recognize *his* friends as well as Senator Conkling and his supporters. Whether he ought to give Mr Roberston the leading appointment in the entire country and against the wish of both the New York Senators is the question now to be determined.

We are interested in having this matter discussed;

1st—because the appointment of Roberston to a representative position recognizes the minority element in the party.

2nd—because the recognition of such a wing in such a pivota state as New York gives standing to the claims of other wings and other elements within the party whose votes were equally indispensable to success.

3rd—because the Negro vote in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana was at least equally important as that just recognized by the appointment of Robertson, and justice to it must follow in appointments equally influential, to men equally as conspicuous and able from our number.

We await future developements with no little interest, to see whether the administration stands ready to do by the Negro what it is bent in doing to another element in the party.

The Musical Festival to come off at Louisville, Kentucky, next week is certainly the most ambitious undertaking in the musical line conducted by colored vocalists that our country has been called on to notice. The programme is certainly of a high order, and the best talent of that and adjoining cities has been enlisted in its support; but to our own city has been awarded the high distinction of furnishing the *prima donna.*—Miss Amelia L. Tilghman, who, as a vocalist is well known to our community. It is true that there are others here who as vocalists have won greater distinction than this lady and whose fame has gone abroad; but the lady named is the fortunate one to receive this flattering call from the West. She goes forth to represent the musical culture of the Capital of the nation and as such we have a lively interest in her *debut.* Her success is ours; a failure would be a set back for us.

Now if Louisville can get up such a "Saengerfest" with a promise of such high artistic and financial success, why can not *we* do at least as well in Washington? We have in our own community to begin with—the large choirs at St. Augustine's Asbury, Union Bethel and Iseal churches to select from as a nucleus and such sopranos as Mrs. Smallwood, Mrs. McKenney, Mrs. Murray, Misses Tilghman, M. Jackson, S. Tyler, M. Martin, L. Pinkwood; such altos as Mrs. Chasley, Mrs. Davis, Miss Lou Smith; such tenors as Messrs. Thompkin, Younger, Spencer Green, Frisby; such basses as Layton, Benjamin, Cole, Butler and Parrott; such conductors as T. P. Bell, M. Foskey, Layton, Fleetwood and Grant; such pianists as Misses Washington, Parke and Sommerville; such organists as Misses Strange and Essie Wood, Mrs. Cryer and Mrs. Smith.

Then there are Alexandria, Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia, with their local musical societies to aid in oratorios, glees, cantatas and great choruses, not forgetting Hampton Institute and Storer College.

There's material in plenty, both as to participants and leaders. There's plenty of objects for which such a Festival could be devoted, and ample time before next winter or spring, to organize, plan and execute.

Certainly the community which put an opera "on the boards" in 1873 and gave one of the best "Pinafores" in 1879, has the talent to achieve a success before which even that at Louisville will pale. What say you friend Fleetwood?

THE TRUE GOSPEL.

The subjoined extracts from the Philadelphia *Record* contain a very clear, just and pertinent statement of the duty and obligations of the Republicans of the North to the Negro in the matter of public edution:

There can be no valid objection to the principle of a proposition now pending before the Pennsylvania Legislature for the admission to the public public schools of the Commonwealth of colored children upon the same terms with white children. Such admission is a simple measure of equal and exact justice which has been already too long delayed. The common-school system should be for the benefit of all citizens alike. A plan of separate education of the races may answer well enough in the Southern States, where the Negroes constitute a large proportion of the population, where they themselves for the most part prefer such separation. The plan, however, is not adequate to the demands of the situation here. In Pennsylvania the ratio of colored to white citizens is so small that equal educational facilities cannot be provided upon the line of color. In consequence of the very considerable numerical inferiority of colored pupils in almost any given district of territory, schools especially assigned for their use must lack the efficiency of the distinctively white schools. This disparity of advantage is not so noticeable in the large cities as in the rural neighborhoods. In the more sparsely settled districts, as in those where the blacks are but a slender element in the population, it would be difficult to get enough colored children together within a tolerable walking distance of their homes to establish a separate school that should be anything more than a mockery. The larger the attendance the better the school, so far at least as regards proper appliances and competent of teachers at the same proportionate cost.

This is a matter of some consequence. If the Negro is inferior to the white man, as some maintain, there is the more reason for educating him at public expense, if anybody is to be educated. If he is to be excluded from the schools attended by white pupils he is substantially shut out from the benefits of the free-school system. It is not easy to see how the presence in any school whatever of a sprinkling of color students—say one to a dozen or twenty white students—could degrade or contaminate the latter any more than they are already liable to be degraded or contaminated from the associations to which they are at present subjected. The State should lay down the law upon this subject by declaring that there shall be no recognition of caste or class in the administration of our plan of common schools. It will not do to leave it to the discretion of local School Boards. The spirit which governs its regulations should be democratic in the largest sense. Such citizens as shrink with horror, holy or otherwise, from the idea of their offspring learning the three R's and the profound "principles of penmanship," at the public charge in a room where in one corner may be visible a dusky face have the reserved right to remove their little Brahmins to the more congenial atmosphere and select surroundings of a private school, where they can pay their money and take their choice.

Referring to the color-line it reads republicans the following most appropriate and timely lecture:

It is not wholly consistent for Republicans to object to the wiping out of the color line in the free schools. All through the wicked South white and colored men sit together on juries, serve jointly in legislative bodies and municipal councils, and associate with each other in the entire conduct of local public affairs. They do not have mixed schools, because these are equally opposed by both races: but the colored pupils, who in some States are more numerous than the white ones, enjoy their full share in the distribution of the common school fund. Instead of vituperating the Southerners for not being fully up to the ideal standard of treatment of the Negroes, it would be wiser and better for us to teach them by our own example

The closing paragraph is worthy of all commendation. Let it be read first by President Garfield, next by every member of his cabinet and then by their subordinate officers in this city and throughout the land.

Republicans should reflect that they owe their political supremacy in this State and in the Union to the Negro vote. Without the ballots of the blacks they would be in a minority. It is high time that they should acknowledge their obligations to these faithful allies to the extent at least of removing all restrictions upon their equal enjoyment of whatever benefits there may be in the free school system.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

NO. XIX.

USES OF ELECTRICCTY.

The telegraph was made possible by three discoveries concerning electricity. First, that electricity could be cheaply and constantly produced; second, that it could be conducted to a distance through an insulated wire; third, that while electricity is passing through a wire coiled around an iron bar, the bar becomes for that moment a magnet.

The favorite mode of manufacturing electricity for telegraphic purposes, is by means of the Galvanic battery. Copper and zinc plates are joined at the top, and partially submerged in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, whereupon a supply of electricity is produced from chemical decomposition in proportion to the size of the plates. The amount may be increased by adding pairs of plates, and joining them by conducting wires. Compound batteries have been constructed with two thousand pairs of plates. When a powerful current of electricity is generated, if the means of conducting it becomes partially interrupted, there is produced at that point heat sufficient to melt many otherwise infusible metals. The electricity when drawn off gently through a wire, becomes the motive power by which telegraphic messages are transmitted. The operator at one end controls the connection of the battery with the wire. When he presses his finger down a lever the connection is formed and electricity is transmitted along the wire to the other end. Here, in passing through a coil of fine wire around a bar of soft iron, it transforms the bar into a temporary magnet, which then attracts one end of a lever, making its movements correspond with those produced by the operator upon the lever at the other end. Having agreed that certain successions of raps should represent the several letters of alphabet, the way is prepared for intercommunication of ideas from distances far as the electricity can be made to pass.

The telephone makes use of the same properties of electricity with the telegraph, only the connection is formed and broken by movements produced by the pulsations of the human voice instead of the human hand. A man speaks against a sheet-iron plate and electricity transfers the vibration to a corresponding plate at the other end of the line, and that produces there the very tones of the speaker's voice many miles, it may be, away.

The credit of this remarkable invention should be given to Mr. Elisha Gray of Chicago, Ill. This the French government has done in bestowing upon him the decoration of the Legion of Honor, so that he now bears the title Chevalier. As long ago as 1872 Mr. Gray accidentally discovered that a musical tone could be transmitted at the sam time over one wire, and the harmony reproduced at the other end. The pulsations of electricity corresponding to given tones, would set the resonant bodies upon which they were delivered into corresponding musical vibrations. Mr. Graham Bell of Boston, adopting the principles discovered by Dr. Gray, invented a simpler mode of transmitting the tones of the voice, the cheapness of which has made its use almost universal, hence Mr. Bell's name has become associated with the invention more exclusively than it ought to be.

The telephone is by no means the only important application of this discovery of Chevalier Gray. By means of it now a single telegraph wire is made to do the work for which several wires were formerly supposed to be necessary. The instruments of the operators are each keyed to a particular pitch, and thus as many as seven or eight operators can use the same wire simultaneously! This almost seems like making a phantom wire do the work of a real one, and is indeed as wonderful as the telephone itself.

They have very "warm times" for one George W. Brown in Louisville, Ky. He has been living by his wits and at the expense of his race—catering to and playing on the prejudices of the whites and profiting on charity given for the benefit of colored orphans. He has been indiscreet enough to make war on an editor of one of the papers published there, and to drag in the brother of the editor as the main witness to serious charges preferred. If this man Brown is guilty of one half written about him when the people are ready to "ship" him don't send him to Washington.

Memorial services, in honor of the late James H. Bowser, held in the Old Baptist church of Richmond, Va. last Thursday under the auspices of the employees of the Railway Mail Service and the Post-office department. Prof. J. E. Jones, R. P. Brooks, Esq., Mr. B. J. Malord and Col. Geo. M. Arnold delivered appropriate addresses on the occasion. The proceedings will appear in pamphlet form.

"Goliah" says that Miss Cook's essay has produced such a sensation in Baltimore that it is to be reprinted in tract form.

SPIRIT OF THE COLORED PRESS.

We again ask; Are our colored militia companies to take no part in the Yorktown Centennial? Our fathers bore themselves bravely in the battles for American independence and their sons should not be excluded in this commemoration of their deeds of noble daring. —*Banner.*

There seem to be quite a fraternizing spirit desired between white and colored Masons. We had the pleasure of perusing a communication sent to Sir Knight Henri Burch from a prominent member of a white Grand Lodge of Portland Maine, desiring the proceedings of the Eureka Grand Lodge of this State with the offer of reciprocating through the medium of the Grand Secretaries. Light is dawning in the East.—*Louisianian.*

The Nashville Banner says that Livingstone Hall, now in course of erection, will nearly double the capacity of Fisk University. The main university building is five stories high. Jubilee Hall is four stories high, with a basement story and will, perhaps, be completed by September, 1882. It is in contemplation to erect another building between Jubilee Hall and Living stone Hall.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Herald*

PERSONAL.

William Cooper who died in Philadelphia last week was a very prominent Mason having been identified with the order for more than twenty four years. The following organizations participated in the procession The United Supreme Grand Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty third and Last Degree; The Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania; St. George Commandery No. 2 M. K. T., the Grand Chapter and Prudence Chapter, No. 20, H. R. A. Masons; the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; Prudence Lodge, No. 11 Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. F. D, Dancy a colored gentleman of ability was elected Mayor of the town of Tarboro the evening of the 4th inst. Mr Dancy has served the people of this county in the Senate of our State; he is now chairman of the Republican Ex Dist. Com. of the 2nd N. C. Cong. Dist., and now his constituents ask him to take another step up from the blacksmith's anvil to the Mayor's desk. Mr. Dancy is the first colored man ever elected Mayor in North Carolina. —The Enterprise.

Ex-Senator Revels, who is now the presiding elder of a Mississippi Conference, declines to remain President of Alcorn University another year, as he wishes to devote his whole time to his pulpit.

Rev. Leroy R. Johnson, the brother of our affable foreman Mr. Calvin D. Johnson, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Geensboro, N. C., arrived in the city this morning en route to the General Assembly in New York.

G. B. Lightfoot a colored man has been appointed upon the Police force of Auburn, and chief Chasell Jennings and officer Harry Mc Donough acting Captain of the night force, have in consequence resigned. Their resignations have been accepted and new appointments made in their places. Officer Lightfoot was strongly recommended for the position to which he has been appointed.

—The Bethlehem Sunday school will hold an annual May Feast at Douglass Hall, Hillsdale, D. C., on Tuesday evening May 17th, 1881. The coronation will take place at 8 o'clock and the twining of the May Pole under the instructions of Mr. Hutchinson. Friends and the generous public are cordially invited, The officers and teachers pledge themselves to make it entertaining to all. Doors open at 7 o'clock p. m. Admission 10cts.

—The graduating exercises of the Law Department of the Howard University will take place at the college chapel Tuesday evening 31 st inst. The class numbers seven, including probably one lady. Hon. A. H. Pettibone of Tenn. M. C. elect will deliver the address.

—Rev. J. W. Valentine has become the most popular minister at Mt. Pisgah A. M. church. He has been pastor of the church for only five months and yet by his earnestness he has won the hearts of all the membets.

Last Sabbath evening the members gave him a purse of seventeen dollars. They also gave him a reception on Wednesday night before he left for the conference. We shall be glad to see him return ed to Mt. Pisgah.

LOUISVILLE ITEM.

THE SAENGERFEST.

Editor of Peoples Advocate:

The one absorbing thing among the colored people here, is the Musical Festival to take place in a few days. Nothing like this gigantic undertaking was ever before attempted by colored music people anywhere and the whole city is aroused to the importance of the event. Tickets have been selling in and out of the city for the last three weeks, by which the managers have been enabled to pay of a large amount of the expense which is very great, and the financial success of the festival is assured. Miss Tilghman of your city will be received here in grand pomp by the singing associations.

Squads of visitors have been arriving from different points for the past five days and the city is already taking to itself the air of a holiday. The details of the affair have been managed so skillfully in making the arrangement that the committee are taking their rest and have nothing to do but to await the coming of Tuesday 17th.

According to an understanding in the committee everything so far as Louisville is concerned was ready on the 1st day of of May and the committee have nothing to do but to add a finishing touch to this or that at their leisure.

Between three and four hundred trained singers will participate in the concerts.

* * *

Louisville, Ky., May 4, 1881.

The K. of W. M. in Arkansas.

Mr. Editor:—Yours of late date duly at hand. Having been appointed to investigate the *Wise Men* and see if there was anything in the order that would be beneficial to us as a race as well as to us individualy I wrote you.

On your recommendation we have reported back, favorably and the result is we have a lodge of K. of W. M. and a Ladies Pleiades Chamber—with a membership of nearly 300 and plenty of money in the treasury and tools to work with.

Prof. J. C. Corbin, W. C., D. A. Robinson, E. A., E. D. Vanderloop, W. P., Rev. George Robinson, prelate, Rev. M. Graham, herald, A. S. Moon, G. S., Fred Harris, trustee, etc., etc. are the charter members of *Crispus Toussant* lodge No. 129.

Mrs. S. S. Hallensworth, W. P. P., Mrs. Sophy Shanks, W. P., Miss Stewart, V. P., S. J. Hollensworth, A. P., Rev. George Robinson, W. C., Judge Cole, S., Mrs. Harris, treasurer, Mrs. D. A. Robinson, C., Miss Alice Sicemore, W. S., Jennie Pettigrew, A. S., etc. etc., are the charter members of Ladies Pleiades Camber No. 20.

Thus you see, one dollar and fifty cents dropped into the hands of the editor of the *Advocate* last June at Chicago has been the first cause of establishing in our midst the most successful enterprise ever offered to our people,

The effect cannot be other than good. You have friends in *Arkansaw* Brother Cromwell. "May you live long and prosper."

S. J. H.

Pine Bluff, Ark., May 5, 1881.

One of the redeeming features of Chicago Societies is the excellent management of a number of Lodges. Notably among these are the Odd Fellows. Their organizations in this city are large, powerful and growing in the matter of dollars and cents. One lodge has over seven hundred dollars in cash in the treasury, and still the money accumulates. So also with with the other lodges of the Order in the city.—*Conservator.*

Miss Alice C. Bowers.

In the early morning of the 6th of this month, the earthly life of Miss Alice C. Bowers ceased. Calmly and peacefully, she slept after a long and patiently suffering sickness, and awoke to a solution of the problem of the life beyond. Miss Bowers was born in Philadelphia and was educated at The Institute for Colored Youth, from which she graduted in June 1873. For several years she has been a teacher in The Bee-Hive school originated, supported and controlled by the society of Friends, and continued until within three months; at which time rapidly failing health bade her reluctantly relinquish her work. She has always been connected with St. Thomas P. E. church and for several years a communicant member thereof. Her work there, in the Sunday School and in the church proper was marked by an untiring and characteristic zeal. That she will be missed is beyond all question—missed at the well-loved hearth, in her church; its spiritual, charitable and general work—in her social circle, by her intelligence, musical accomplishments and urbanity,—in her school room, yes, missed on all sides. Taking her whole life through it was marked by as many virtues and graces as compose the best of our imperfect natures. Although the blow is severe, there is this consolation.—

"When the pale wreath is laid upon the tomb,
Love's last fond homage offered to the dead,
And the bereft, with tears and dropping head,
Bid mute farewell on sadly turning home,
Sister and brother, widowed love and friend,
Review, as in a solemn vision then,
Their dear one's life its bliss and bitter pain,
Its restless hopes now ever at an end,
The common thought lifts them above despair,
One brief thanksgiving is on every tongue:
That faithful heart shall never more be wrung
With cold unkindness or with aching care;
That generous mind no stern rebuff shall vex;
That busy brain no problem dire perplex."

C.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1881.

—The committee of ladies and gentlemen on the decoration of Asbury church on Ascension day had an interesting meeting at the above named church Monday night

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881.

AGENTS.

Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B. Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washing on.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington. D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 814 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

LOCAL.

—Hot Weather!

—Building booming.

—Bricks and mortar.

—The Lewis-Marshall scandal before the full board.

—The sub-board just a little "too previous."

—The song of the trowel and the song of the hod-carrier.

—Look out for a little strike next month.

—Rev. W. T. Thomas vs. Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh. Bad blood manifested which will prejudice Rev. Thomas. The taunt "Anglo Saxon" comes in bad taste and with worse grace.

—Graduating exercises of the Theological Department of Howard University Friday night last at the Memorial church Seven received diplomas.

—Yesterday was class day at Howard University. The first in the history of the institution when the regular exercises were carried out.

—The season for pic-nics and excursions revived.

Telegrams from Easton to Washington the hasty packing of carpet bags and the investiture of linen dusters and leghorns.

—E. L. Thomas on hand looking out for the interest of "the unterrified." W. L. Freeman follows suit. Brother Peel holding himself in readiness at a moment's call.

—Professor James M. Gregory, Professor of Latin at Harvard University, expects to be appointed consul at Leeds, England. He is endorsed by General O. O. Howard, Ex-Senator Bruce. Professor Monroe, of Oberlin, Bishop Brown and many others.

—Sixty third degree Knights of the Wise Men were "made" last Monday and Saturday nights. William H. Washington, John Pierre, H. J. Mc. Coy Charles M. Jones, Peter Walker and W. H. Speaks.

G. W. Thornley says there is prospect for a lodge in Annapolis and it is probable one will shortly be formed in Baltimore, Md.

—Rev. A. B. Wilson is going into the Life Insurance business.

—Mrs. Sarah P. Traynham is quite sick at her residence, 205 K st. n. w.

—The 19th Street Baptist church Sunday School has purchased a beautiful organ, costing three hundred and fifty dollars, with sixteen stops.

—Rev. S. P. Smith, our editorial associate has gone North to attend a conference of his denomination.

—Rev. John H. Brooks baptized forty five converts in the Potomac last Sunday morning. It is estimated that three thousand persons were present.

—Mr. C. C. Mc. Kenny and wife return to St. Lukes' choir Sunday morning.

—The young ladies of the Gallant Rock Benevolent Association, No. 2, will give an entertainment at Bethel Hall, Monday night, the 16th inst.

—The Fourth Baptist Sunday School will give a grand May Feast and May-Day Cantata Thursday evening the 19th inst., in the church on R street between 12th and 13th.

—Miss Mattie L. Lawrence whose arrival was noted in the ADVOCATE last week left Tuesday evening for St. Louis where she rejoins Fisk's Jubilee Troupe. Miss Lawrence spends the summer at Chatauqua, New York.

—Juvenile Tabernacle, No. 4 of the Grand United Order of Chal-deans, will give an entertainment at Friends of Zion Hall, G street between 3rd and 4½ streets. S. W. Monday evening May 16th.

—The Ideal Musical Combination is going to organize itself into a Comic Opera Company for next season. It is said that Mr. Sam Lucas, the popular comedian will at its head. Mrs. C. G. McKinney (*nee* Lena Miller) has been asked to take a prominent place.

—The members of St. Augustine's church met in the basement of that church Tuesday, May 10, 1881, for the purpose of taking steps towards erecting a suitable monument to the memory of their late pastor, Rev. Felix Barotti. An organization was effected to be known and styled the "Barotti Memorial Association of Washington, D. C." The following officers were named and elected: President, I. Landric; vice-president, W. H. Wheeler; treasurer, W. J. Smith secretary, Miss L. Bowie, and assistant secretary, C. H. Butler.

—At the Berean church last Sunday morning Rev. Waring in referring to a slur, in the last issue of the *Republic*, on the colored people of this district, branded it as a falsehood. That journal has evidently made it its business to slander the colored people of this community, whatever other purposes it may have in view. Its last fling was to the effect tha the beggars of this city. are almost entirely Negroes, who are also thieves, together with the malicious statement that five thousand out of sixty thousand Negroes in this district do not work. It is the duty of the public colored men to characterize these untruthful and injurious statements in befitting terms, and to let their own people know what venomous opposition they have to encounter and overcome.

—The entertainment for the benefit of Rev. Ross at Bethel Hall Wednesday night was a—failure, financially and in point of attendance. Mrs. Bishop Hillery of California was present and she was induced to sing. She gave in a charming manner "Ruth and Naomi" and was so rapturously applauded that she was induced to give "Sing Sweet Bird." The lady has a sweet voice, well modulated and under perfect control. She is a guest of Rev. Ross and as her singing was wholly voluntary her magnificent rendering does not relieve the entertainment from the characterization as above given. Whose fault it was no one declares.

Rev. Dr. Wales, pastor of Wesley Zion church, South Washington will preach his farewell sermon Monday evening 16th inst., at 8 o' clock.

MERRY RINGING OF MARRAIGE BETLS AT HARRISBURG, PA.

On the 5 inst., at the residence of Jane Chester, the bride's grandmother, Miss Jennie Weaver was married to Rev. John M. Palmer of Bellefonte, Pa., of the A. M. E. church, nephew of Bishop J. J. Moore of the A. M. E. Zion connection. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. J. M. Long of Trenton N. J. and Rev. W. M. Brown of Williamsport, Pa. of the A. M. E. connection, and Rev. G M. Bonner of the Presbyterian church of which the bride is a member. The bride wore a dove-colored silk, elaborately trimmed with fringe and lace, and a handsome spray of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Alda A. Weaver sister of the bride attired in pink lace bunting silk. Miss Mary E. Taylor, of Lewisburg, in white swiss and lace. Miss Mattie Early of Wilkesbarre handsomely attired in a white silk with old gold stripe and Miss Katie Stanton of Carlisle in drab bunting, trimmed with lavender. The groomsmen in regulation dress acted in the following order: Mr. Charles Palmer of Alleghany city, Mr. Herbert Palmer of Bloomsburg, Mr. Charles L. Thomas of Harrisburg, and Mr. J. H. Early of Wilkesbarre. Some three hundred guests were present who did honor to the occasion, contributing their good wishes for the happiness of the bride and groom on their voyage upon the matrimonial sea. The happy twain left Harrisburg on the same evening for Lewiston, where a reception was tendered to them by Mrs. Palmer, the venerable mother of the groom at Bellefonte on the 12th inst., the good people in that section honored Mr. and Mrs. Palmer with a formal social greeting. The bride received the following presents from persons most of whom were at the ceremony.

Gold watch from the groom, two wax bridal sprays, Mrs. and Miss Hattie Gruber, Washington, D. C., pearl necklace and leather fan, Mrs. Florence E. Chester, New Orleans, silver mounted pickle stand, Mr. and Mrs. Stilles, Bloomsburg, Pa., white lace crepe scarf, Mr. Carl B. Williams, Marquette, Michigan, silver butter dish, Mr. George B. Jones Steelson, Pa., silver mounted pickle jar, Mr. Thomas Bansom, Millersburg, Pa., toilet mats, Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Lewisburg, Pa., white spread, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Molson, Lock Haven, Pa., lace collar and the [illegible] Miss Lucy S. Mickle, Pittsburg, Pa., [illegible] Miss Herbert Palmer, Bloomsburg, Pa., dozen, Mr. Lincoln Palmer, Lewistown, Pa.

From Philadelphia, Japanese China tea set, Miss Maggie Brown; half dozen silver knives, Mr. D. R. Chester; white lace bed set complete, Mrs. Henry Jones; white spread and half dozen napkins, Mrs. Sarah Davis and daughter Carrie; embroidered handkerchiefs, Mrs. H. N. Baptiste; white lace handkerchiefs and gold holder, Mrs. Amelia L. Chester.

From Harrisburg, pair of diamond earrings, Mr. Wm. B. Carlisle, half dozen silver forks, Mr. J. H. and Miss Maitie Early; white lace tie and old gold fichu, Mrs. Mary G. Carlisle; linen table cover, Mrs. Dr. Ruther ford; half dozen china cups and saucers and pair of silver vases, Mrs. Eliza Holdeman; wedding hose and jet tombs, Miss Ada A. Weaver; half a dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs, Major and Mrs. John W. Simpson; white spread, Miss Harriet Chester; half dozen dinner plates, Miss Annie Brooks; glass bread plates, Misses Annie and Mary Williams; piece of muslin, Mrs. Eliza Davis; linen table cover, Mrs. Charles Bailey; pin cushion, tidy and hair pin basket, Mrs. Kate Shaw; half dozen damask fringed napkins, Mr. Oscar Watt; china green tea set, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Taylor; dozen tea napkins, Mrs. Lottie Pollard; china molasses pitcher, Mr. S. S. Reckord; silver cream pitcher, Mr. W. T. Bolyar; silver breakfast castor, Mr. R. W. Dangerfield; silver pickle stand, Mr. George H. Washington; glass flower stand, Mr. and Mrs. James Stock; blue silk white lace pin cushion, cut finger bowl, Mr. and Mrs. David Williams; silver pickle stand, Mr. James W. Grant; silver butter dish, Mrs. Henrietta Dickerson; two frosted china pickle dishes, Miss Annie Broadey; two spittoons, Miss Annie Johnson; embroidered night dress, Miss Lucy Williams; clothes basket, wash bowl and pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. William Williams; damask table cover, Miss Jennie B. Price; embroidered chemisette, Mrs. Eliza C. Zedricks; blue toilet set, Chester Zedricks; red toilet set, Gracie Zedricks; damask table cover, Everline Snively; silver sugar dish, Mrs. John Gaitor; white spread, Mr. Martin Gaitor and daughter; blue toilet set, Katie Hopkins; half dozen goblets Mr. David Slaughter; silver mounted pickle jar. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Davis; two glass dishes, Mrs. Catherine Gains; glass pitcher, Mrs. David Slaughter; sheeting, Mrs. Jane Burke; black satin satchel, Miss Josephine Davis; lawn dress patren, Mrs. Annie E. Bennet; red damask table cover, Mrs. C. M. Brown; glass pickle dish, Miss Rebecca Norning tea table cover, Mr. and Mrs. John Dangerfield; half dozen goblets and cream pitcher, Mrs. C. H. Cann; glass frosted butter dish, Miss Louisa Henderson; moss rose and heliotrope boquet, Mrs. James Chester; japonica and tea roses boquet, Mrs. James Montgomery; of toilet mats, Miss Charlotte Jones; blue silk handkerchiefs, Mrs. Ben. David Stevens; card table, Mr. J. D. Watts; half dozen salt cellars, Mrs. Mary St. Clair; half dozen silver forks, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Scott; two glass fruit dishes, Miss Johanna Jones; breakfast castor, Mr. Richard Dangerfield; tea table cover, Lizzie Murphy.

The following persons sent towels in various quantities and of the best quality: Miss A. Mahony, the Mrs. David Fleming, Mary Young, Josephine Scott, R. Johnson, Kate Stanton, Cora L. Lyons, J. C. Kumble, Jacob T. Compton, John Broch, M. F. Saunders, Catherine Rice and daughter, Ellen Marshall, Annie Friner, George H. Imes, Harriet Westbrook, Mary Gray and Ellen Foote.

From Carlisle, two silver butter knives Mrs. Hayer Brooks and Miss Lizzie Filkill; half dozen silver tea spoons, Mrs. James Boswell and her son John; two silver sugar spoons and pickle fork, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hodge; damask table cover and half dozen napkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kennedy; striped linen table cover, Mr. and Mrs. John Simons; white lace pillow shame, Mrs. J. M. Green; stone china set of dishes, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kees; blue and white toilet set, Mrs. James Jones; half dozen frosted silver tea spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Alile, towels, Miss Jennie Gatewood.

—NOTICE is here given that an election will be held at the residence of Rev. Robert Johnson, 1204 R St., n. w., Monday, May 16, 1881, at half past 7 o'clock p. m., to elect three trustees for the Homestead & Land Company to to serve for one year from April 13th, 1881.

W. Waring, Secretary.

4-16 4t.

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Communications for this column should be addressed to "ODD FELLOWS' COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the order.—Ed.

We will print the name and address of the P. S. of every lodge for one year for one dollar, cash to be sent with the order.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st, Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25 1y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. D. M. Chambers P. S. 115 7th s. e.

Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P. S. Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street.

Arrangements have been perfected for a grand entertainment of the Odd Fellows of Louisiana to have come at New Orleans last Tuesday. Delegations from the adjoining statesof Alabama, Texas and Mississippi were expected and lodges from different sections of the State.

The Union Relief Association of the G. U. O. of O. F. last night elect the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James W. Butcher; vice-president, Henry W. Freeman; secretary, Charles Shorter; treasurer, P. Albert Baker directors, Charles E. Murray, John F. Colbert, Benjamin F. Dabney, Wiley F. White, Edward C. Younger, A. D. Coleman, David Jones, A. K. Manning, and John Madella.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions so simple and plain, that any one can make make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men, boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. nov.20-1y

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The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists.

The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.

Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

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Nos. 625 and 627 Pine Street, PHILADELPAIA, PA.

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VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after SUNDAY Feb. 20, 1881.

TRAINS LEAVE B. & P. DEPOT AS FOLLOW:

7:10 a. m., daily—NEW ORLEANS FAST MAIL. Direct connection for South and Southwest. Daily, except Sunday, to local points on C. & O. R. R.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CARS, are run from Washington to New Orleans without change of cars.

10:00 p. m.—SOUTHERN EXPRESS, daily for all points South via Danville and West via C. & O. R. R.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CARS daily from Washington to Augusta Ga., without change.

Marks, Sleeping-Coach Car on night train from Washington to Danville without change. Price of coach only $1.

Passengers for Manassas Division will take 7:10 a. m. train daily, except Sunday. For Warrenton, 7:10 a. m. daily.

For tickets and information call at Virginia Midland Office, 601 Pennsylvania avenue.

THE NEWS.

In the Fulton county (Ga.) Superior Court May 7, J, C. Barton, Esq., a young lawyer of Atlanta, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in he State penitentiary for perjury.

Three Mormon preachers are attracting wide spread attention in Banks county Ga. Their names are Kuler, King and Carter. The good people there are much incensed against them, although they have made numerous converts among the very illiterate and ignorant.

The Jackson (Ga.) *Herald* reports that the people of Newton district, in that county, are greatly excited over a tiger which is making its headquarters in that locality. The district is aroused and hunting parties have been organized to catch the "varmint," but up to date their efforts have proved unavailing.

There is a colored man on Mr. G. M. Ray's plantation, on Rockfish, N.C. who is a real wonder to his neighbors. He has lived with his old master ever since the war, and has never asked for money has never missed a day's work, has never left home, has never associated with his own race, and has never been known to do a culpable act.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., Albert Sewald [illegible]'s shot and killed by two colored policemen for running when ordered to halt. They had no warrant for his arrest, and he was unarmed. There is much indignation about the affair.

In Palmer and Sullivan's camp, near Acambaro, Mexico, Engineer Sackenreider became insane and killed Engineers Martin and Jones. Sackenreider was then killed by Filley, chief of the party.

The Postoffice Department has a proposition under consideration for a new stamp to "expedite" the delivery of letters in cities where the free-delivery system is in operation. The proposed stamp, to cost five cents, will, when placed upon a letter, send it within a *few minutes* after its reception at the postoffice to its destination by a special carrier, without waiting for regular carrier trips.

The two working parties on the Norfolk and Elizabeth City (N. C.) Railroad are rapidly approaching each other, and it is probable that the last spike will be driven on Friday, May 20th.

Mr. William H. Tenney, owner of Tenney's Mills, in Georgetown, D. C., addressed a letter to the District commissioners, asking whether it is just and in accordance with the law for him to be compelled to close his mill on Sunday when Mr. R. G. Ingersoll can use that day to make money by delivering lectures. The question which the attorney's office has to consider is said to be this: By what right does a windmill run on Sunday when a watermill is stopped by law?

A fire at Cleburne, Texas, destroyed the Masonic building, three frame buildings owned by M. Gregendein, and one two-story brick building belonging to G. B. Maxev.

A fire in the Missouri penitentiary, at Jefferson City, destroyed the saddletree manufactory, the shoe shop, with an engine and boiler, and considerable machinery belonging to the penitentiary. The roof of the new cell building was also destroyed.

William M. Wadley, lessee of the Georgia Railroad, has deposited one million dollars as security. The stock will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The owners of the South Carolina Road, failing to deposit their part of the security, have no interest.

At Richmond, Va., Judge Hughes set aside the decree of the court ordering the sale of the Petersburg Railroad, and directed the receiver to deliver the property to the company as reorganized.

The United States grand jury at New York indicted the captains of several ocean steamers for carrying more passengers than allowed by law. The hardships which emigrants are compelled to endure on the voyage over, are also being made the subject of public discussion on both sides of the Atlantic; and there is an excellent prospect that, in course of time, they will receive as much care as neat cattle.

It looks like genuine, practical temperance reform for the Society of the Episcopal Church to declare its willingness to assist the co-operation, "on equal terms," of moderate drinkers and teetotalers in temperance work.

The New York Metropolitan Coffee House Company has just organized with a capital of $100,000. This company proposes to erect a building, equip it with a coffee-room, where all the best food may be had, without liquors, at cheap rates; a reading and smoking-room, a hall for concerts, lectures, etc., and above, lodging-rooms.

The success of Secretary Windom's "happy thought" for meeting the maturing six per cent. bonds by issuing them again at three and a-half per cent., Treasury option, is now fully assured. The experiment is a success.

The Christians recently defeated the Turks in Macedonia.—The Czar has issued a manifesto exhorting his subjects to serve the government faithfully.—Mr. Bradlaugh has sent a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons protesting against his expulsion.—Arrests of alleged disturbers of the peace continue in Ireland.

Twenty thousand people attended the Cowpens centennial celebration. Gov. Hagood, of South Carolina, presided.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad management have asked that a company of United States troops be sent to the western terminus of their road to protect the workmen and property from depredations by lawless young men who have congregated there.

Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, has pardoned Capt. S. M. Thomas, who was convicted of manslaughter for the killing of [illegible] at Shreveport, La.

Judge Billings, of the United States Circuit Court, at New Orleans, decided the case of C. Hancock vs. E. J. Holmes, involving the ownership of the New Orleans *Picayune*, in favor of

bench warrants for the arrest of all steamship masters indicted for overcrowding their vessels with passengers.

Thomas A. Edison, the etrileccian, has purchased the Peters Manufacturing Company's works in East Newark, and will give employment to 1,000 men in the manufacture of his electric lights.

Over one thousand printing presses have been shipped by the manufacturers in this country to France since the wonderful exhibit made at the Centennial.

The American Watch Company, at Waltham, Mass., is making an addition to its works that will increase its capacity for production to one thousand watches per day.

The Western Union Telegraph Office, at Omaha, has been burned. Three hundred messages and about five thousand words of press report were in the office just before the fire was announced.

May 10, the limited express train on the Pennsylvania line made the distance between Philadelphia and Jersey City, eighty-nine miles in ninety-five minutes

FOREIGN NEWS.

Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, bride-elect of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, was received at the Shonbrunn Palace, Vienna, on the 6th with brilliant ceremonies. The capital is full of visitors participating in the general festivities.—The French Minister of Foreign Affairs assures Lord Lyons, British ambassador at Paris, that France has no idea of the conquest or annexation of Tunis.—The British-conservative peers meet on Monday to ratify the selection of Lord Salisbury for the leadership. The cities and counties of Cork and Kilkenny have been proclaimed under the arms act.

It is stated that Lord Lorne will return to England after his Manitoba trip, resigning his position as Governor-General of Canada.

The British Parliament has adopted an address to the crown for a monument to Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey.—Five steamship companies in England deny the possibility of such horrors on board an emigrant steamer as alleged by Miss Charlotte O'Brien in the *Pall-Mall Gazette*.—The Kroumirs have abandoned their stronghold in Tunis, and the French campaign is considered practically ended.—The new French tariff admits American machinery at six francs duty, against eighteen to thirty-six under the old.—The rival Atlantic cable companies cannot get along together, and fresh competition at a shilling a word is anticipated.—An attempt to upset the settlement with the British is being made in the Transvaal.—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria threatens to leave the throne if the country does not come to order.

The marriage of the Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, to the Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, was imposingly solemnized at Vienna.—Thomas Jones, editor of the New York *Volks Zeitung*, was recently arrested at Dresden, charged with traveling in the interests of the Socialists.—Charles Bradlaugh was again expelled from the House of Commons on motion of Sir Stafford Northcote.—An outbreak against the Jews has occurred at Kieff, Russia, and the military were called out to restore order.—The sessions of the International Monetary Conference continue.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Parnell asked why Mr. Dillon was arrested, but Mr. Forster, seconded by Mr. Gladstone, refused to explain.

Decoration Novelties.

Some of the new stationery has wolves', rabbits' and deer heads in the corner.

The late Satsuma ware has a blue ground and gilded decorations in relief, differing from any that has before been seen in this country.

Calendars printed on white satin are framed in colored ribbons, either embroidered or painted, and hung as bannarets on little gilt standards.

Round Japanese fans are covered with gauze and trimmed with lace and ribbon. The old palm leaf size and shape is covered to match the toilette, and decorated with a bunch of wild flowers.

New picture frames are of white holly with tracings of ebony.

Clock lamps that tell the hour and give a faint light are shown in New York shops.

Standing portfolios if worn can be easily recovered with embroidery in either satin or velvet.

Card cases are made of silk and satin placed in alternate stripes, and without any stiffening whatever.

A new floral fancy is to substitute a blossoming bough for the flower bell used at wedding ceremonies.

Oval dinner cards with a simple border of fringe are preferred by many, to the more elaborate kinds.

Colored Sevres glass is again in fashion for small pieces on dinner tables, and also for small toilet articles.

Ices for card parties are served in small bricks, with aces, dueces and trays blocked out upon them in red ice.

Artificial jardinieres and pot plants in handsome majolica pots are more used than real flowers for room decoration.

Crabs and terrapins done in Kensington embroidery ornament newly imported lunch table spreads and finger-bowl doylies.

Fashionable wax candles now stand in small porcelain plates instead of candlesticks. The candles are in the form of an obelisk.

A wainscot, ten feet high and made of blue tiles, was recently put in a dining-room thirty-two feet high in a New York mansion.

Side pockets and chaletaine bags are made of tinted satin, hand painted in delicate sprays of flowers and trimmed with flutings of lace.

Some of the designs found in carved ceilings of the sixteenth century are reproduced at present in patchwork for cushions and chair covers.

Helmets or morions to hang up in a library are made of papier mache. Where one can't get the real thing, these are considered almost as good.

Dressed calfskin, Bussia and morocco leathers are used as a ground-work for embroidery. Gilt is mostly used for the embroidery.

HUMOROUS.

When a member, in the course of a long speech, called for a glass of water, a member sitting near exclaimed *sotto voce* to his neighbors: "This is all contrary to the laws of mechanics—a windmill running by water!"

A tramp had just finished putting himself outside of a chunk of bread in front of an aristocratic mansion in Gramercy Park, when a little girl offered him an apple. "Thanks, no," said the wanderer, "I never eat fruit after dinner." He was poor but aristocratic.

A crusty old bachelor up town met a woman on a bad crossing the other day, and she crowded him clear out into the mud. He writes to this department saying, "Is it any reason because a man is a man that a woman should be a hog? We refuse to answer this ungallant question, and advise him to ask the woman herself.

An elderly lady, who was very indignant at the conduct of a man in a Galveston street car, who was smoking, punched the driver in the back with her umbrella, and asked: "Driver, ain't it agin the rules to smoke in this car?" "You can smoke as much as you please, madame, if the gentlemen don't object," was the response. Then she rang the bell and got out.

An Act of Heroism.

The following incident of the battle of Fredericksburg is well authenticated. It may prove that though the North and South were at war a spirit of chivalry did exist among the Southern soldiers: On the 15th day of December, 1862, the Sixteenth Regiment and three companies of the second battalion of Featherstone's Mississipi Brigade were sent to the front to relieve a brigade posted at the foot of Marye's Heights, to the left of the plank road leading from the city towards Orange Court House. Between them and the city was a tanyard and many outbuildings. Much sharpshooting was indulged in on both sides, opportunities being afforded us by squads of Federals, who in twos or threes kept moving rapidly from behind extemporized shelters to their rear, posted in the city limits proper. While a squad of these were braving our shots one of them was seen to drop, while all his companions but one, taking advantage of our empty rifles, soon got to cover behind the houses. This brave fellow, seeing his comrade fall, deliberately faced about, and, dropping his rifle, assisted his friend to arise, and together they slowly sought the rear. As they moved off a score or more of rifles, in the excitement of the moment, were leveled with deadly intent, but before a single one could be discharged our Colonel, Carnot Posey, commanded "cease firing; that man is too brave to be killed," and then, with characteristic admiration for the brave fellow, we gave him a hearty cheer, to which he replied by a graceful wave of his cap as he and his comrade passed behind the protection of an outbuilding. I have often thought of this brave act and wondered if he escaped a soldier's death and lived to become an acknowledged leader among men.—*Frank H. Foote in Philadelphia Times.*

A Time-Honored Remedy.

"Uncle Pomp," said Col. M. to a former slave, "I hear that some of you darkies down on the lower place are afflicted with the itch."

"Bein' as it's you, boss," replied old Pompey, hesitatingly, "I mus' confess dat de Lawd has seed fit to afflick us dat way, for a fac."

"Ah! Doing anything for it?"

"Yes, sah; oh, yes, sah!"

"What?"

"Why, we—er—we am scratchin' fer it."

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Truths."

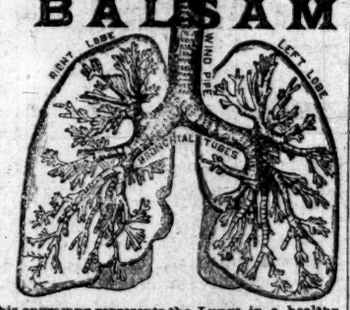
The camel is called the ship of the desert, probably on account of the feeling akin to sea-sickness which it causes in the interior organization of the green rider.

"Now I do Most Unhesitatingly Aver, *as an old practitioner*, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is among the most valuable discoveries of the 19th century. I cannot say too much in its behalf. [Signed] J. H. CONNELLY, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa., 6th Ap'l, 1880."

The father of vinegar remains in obscurity, but its mother is well known.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
STRICTLY PURE.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

What the Doctors Say!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., writes of some wonderful cures of **Consumption** in his place by the use of **"Allen's Lung Balsam."**

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

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(Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.)

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The horses of Milwaukee have been attacked by the scratches. They probably contracted the disease at the spring elections.

(Ypsilanti (Mich.) Commercial.

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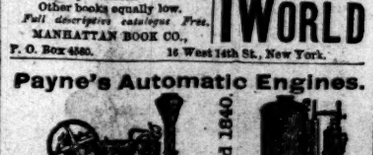

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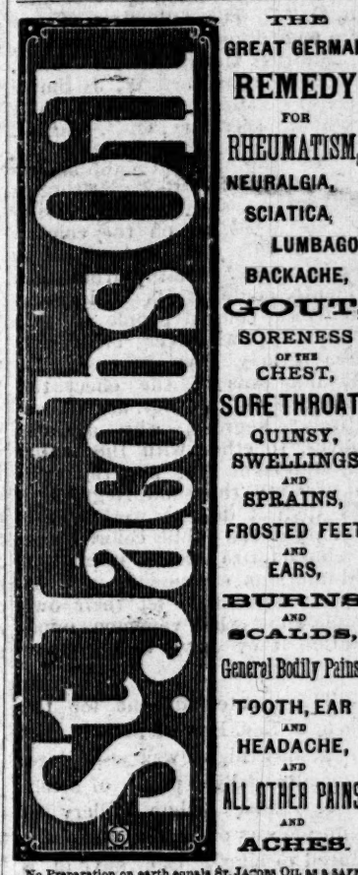

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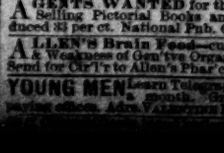

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